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concerning the future of democracy than that of his earlier writings. The discouraging results of the World War are clearly reflected in his conclusions. "The question", he says, "whether men will rise toward the higher standard which the prophets of democracy deemed possible, has been exercising every thoughtful mind since August 1914, and it will be answered less hopefully now than it would have been at any time in the hundred years preceding."

J. ALLEN SMITH.

In the Alaska-Yukon Gamelands. By J. A. McGUIRE. (Cincinnati: Stewart & Kidd Company, 1921. Pp. 215. \$3.00).

The sixteen beautiful illustrations are from photographs by the author. These alone would prove Mr. McGuire an enthusiastic lover of wild life. Another evidence is his dedication page: "To those princely spirits of our land who have given, in time and money, that our precious wild life may be preserved to posterity this volume is affectionately dedicated by the author."

The great authority on big game, William T. Hornaday, in writing the introduction for this volume discusses the importance of the relatively recent development of the habitat groups in the best museums. In this connection he says: "Many sportsmen have gone far, risked much and toiled long in the procuring of rare animals and accessories for habitat groups. In the list of unpaid men who have done so, we find the names of Theodore Roosevelt, Col. Cecil Clay, John M. Phillips, Childs Frick, Richard Tjader, C. V. R. Radcliffe, W. S. Rainsford and the author of this volume."

The author has a racy style. After explaining why the Colorado Museum of Natural History, Denver, was ambitious to possess groups of big game from Alaska he says: "A two-and-a-half-day streak along smooth rails landed our party of four in Seattle, where we met John H. Bunch, the Sequoian chief of the Alaska Steamship Company's destinies in that district; George Allen, the vim-and-vigor merchant of that burg, and C. C. Filson, the outing goods outfitter and manufacturer of the well-known Filson Cruiser Shirt. These genial gentlemen seemed to lose all interest in their business, their families and their religion, when we struck the city, for they gave up everything for our comfort and amusement."

The story of the successful hunting is well told and much information is recorded about goat, sheep, moose and caribou. The

party was fortunate enough to discover a species of caribou new to science. This is technically described by Jessie D. Figgins, Director of the Colorado Museum of Natural History and by him named in honor of the author of the book.—*Rangifer McGuirei*. In naming the new species Mr. Figgins says:—"in honor of Mr. J. A. McGuire, of Denver, Colorado, who, as a naturalist-sportsman and editor of *Outdoor Life*, has been one of the foremost leaders in the protection of North American game animals and whose example and influence have been of inestimable value in establishing a higher standard of sportsmanship." VICTOR J. FARRAR.

Let 'Er Buck: A Story of the Passing of the Old West. By CHARLES WELLINGTON FURLONG. (New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1921. Pp. 242.)

Annually, in the second week of September, at Pendleton, Oregon, occurs what is easily the most notable festival of the West, the "Round-up". There are numerous others, such as "Frontier Days" at Cheyenne, the "Stampede" at Winnipeg, the "Rodeo" at Salinas, California. Each has its distinctive slogan. At Pendleton the slogan is "Let 'er buck".

In "Let 'er Buck", the "Round-up" has found an entirely adequate and enthusiastic chronicle, from its beginning in 1910. The volume is illustrated with remarkable photographs of "bucking horses, cow-pony races, roping wild steers, bulldogging Texas long-horns, Indians, cowboys and old time scouts". These subjects make what the author would call a "red-blooded appeal to every regular he-man". He says: "This greatest of all human shows is a magnificent three-day cowboy carnival, given over to the old sports and passing life of the frontier, characteristic, unique, thrilling, a classic in which the life of the Old West stalks before us in the flesh".

No apology is given or needed for the racy colloquialism into which the author frequently falls. But in his feverish haste he sometimes throws not only moderation but grammatical sense to the winds.

The "Round-up" is neatly put in its place, historically and geographically. Most of the book is taken up with a description of the races, contests and participants, with an amount of detail and repetition which is rendered unnecessary by the full tables at the back. At the end is a glossary of cowboy slang.

CHRISTINA D. SMITH